

FRENCH'S FRIEND SEES WAR'S END WITHIN A YEAR

George Gordon Moore
Arrives in Detroit from
British Front.

TELLS OF HORRORS SEEN IN FLOUNDER

American Insists That Canadian
Officers Have Been Crucified
by Germans.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Detroit, June 26.—George Gordon Moore, American, whose intimacy with Field Marshal Sir John French at the British headquarters in France has excited so much comment, arrived in Detroit today on his way to his St. Clair River home.

In the most liberal interview given since his arrival in this country, Mr. Moore made these statements:
That Canadian officers actually have been crucified by German troops.
That the Canadians have proved themselves to be the equals of the greatest fighters in the world's history.
That the war makes the imagination of America has no conception of what it means.

That some means of offense against submarines must be devised; there is now no effective mode of attack.

Saw Child Mutilated.
That the end of the war will be in sight only when the munitions of the allied armies are superior to those of the Germans.

That Russia is not seeking peace.
That world peace is a dreamer's fancy.

That the atrocity stories have a basis in fact. He saw a Belgian child, seven years old, with both her hands chopped off by German soldiers.

"Our people cannot conceive the cruelties practiced," Mr. Moore declared. "Burning of the stake is humane in comparison with the use of gas by the Germans."

"Only a small portion of the horrors of the war has yet been published. To my certain knowledge Canadian officers have been nailed to village crosses—crucified—by the Germans.
"The gas used by the Germans is the most devilish thing imaginable. I have seen men under the influence of it, and their sufferings are sickening. It discolors the lungs, men writhe in terrible pain, as though affected by a terrible attack of colic. Their eyes are burned out, and there is simply no escape."

German civilization is a veneer which covers the basest and most brutal passion imaginable. I saw a Belgian child, seven years old, both of whose hands had been cut off by German soldiers. Their artillerists close and drop shells on refugees, on old men and women and children, who were fleeing from towns on which the guns first were directed.

Ammunition Supply Grows.
"War, I think," continued Mr. Moore, "will end within a year, the end coming when the munitions of the Allied forces are superior to those of the Germans, a condition that is fast becoming a reality under the management of Mr. Lloyd George. But there are no finer fighters in the world than the English and Canadian armies. Russia is far from done. Her troops are sorely in need of munitions right now, and are getting them."

Mr. Moore insisted that there was no friction and no scandal attending his going into France with Field Marshal Sir John French, or his leaving. He has been a close associate of Sir John and he was possessed of a desire to "see history made."

Mr. Moore denied that his visit to the States has anything but a purely personal character. His return to the United States is purely a business matter, and he will leave for Europe as quickly as this business is transacted.

FRENCH SLATED FOR RETIREMENT?

Continued from page 1.

his relations with Joffre. Just what has strained these relations is carefully guarded, but it is recalled that in the English army French has long been known as a man who always had a scapegoat ready to carry his share of the blame and that since the war began he has two or three times excused reverses to the British army by complaining of lack of support from the French. Joffre seems to have resented this.

General French again is allied with the old aristocracy of England. He likes to be surrounded by men of old family, and his personal staff is composed of such. But Kitchener has a knack of paying no attention to a man's family and judges him solely by his efficiency. Accordingly there are a number of French officers in his staff whom he would cheerfully order back to England. French forbids this entirely.

French Fond of Ladies.
Another thing is that General French has always been exceedingly popular with society ladies. Handsome, modest and modest, he has always been a great favorite with them. Quite a number of them are always solicited over his personal welfare, and a small army of them has paid visits to the front in order to make certain of his own account that everything goes well with the commander in chief. One well known peeress, Lady Clonmell, is an especial friend of the general and has paid frequent visits to headquarters. Kitchener, however, does not approve of ladies, whatever their rank may be, making their homes near the battlefield.

Still another trouble lies in French's temperament—or just plain temper. Following Asquith's recent attempt to smooth things over, the British army scarcely stirred for a week. "French sulking again" was the comment whispered through London. And meanwhile Joffre's men were winning trench after trench, taking the utmost advantage of the weakness of the German line, due to the withdrawal of troops for the drive in Galicia.

There is already speculation in London as to French's successor. Two men are chiefly mentioned—General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, the "Red Cross" man who won the cross of the Aisne, and General Sir William Robertson, the only man in the history of the British army who has risen from the ranks to the post of chief of staff.

Airmen Kill 50 Germans.

London, June 26.—Bombs dropped by British aviators near Roulers, Belgium, caused the explosion of a large ammunition depot and also resulted in the killing of fifty German soldiers who were loading an ammunition train, says a Central News dispatch from Rotterdam.

MRS. LANSING LEARNED IN DIPLOMATIC LORE



LATEST PICTURE OF MRS. LANSING.

(Copyright, 1915, by Clinedinst, Washington.)

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, June 26.—In assuming her duties as wife of the Secretary of State, Mrs. Robert Lansing will have not only the example of the brightly lit Dolly Madison, the more dignified and stately Eliza Kortwright Monroe and Hannah Hoes Van Buren to guide her, but also her own experience as the daughter of a Secretary of State, John V. Foster.

Probably no woman was so well qualified by experience for the place as Mrs. Lansing. She has long lived in the diplomatic world, first through the position held by her father, and then through the many important commissions given her husband.

When Mrs. Lansing meets the French Ambassador she addresses him in his own tongue, and also the other members of the diplomatic corps who use French as the court language. She is conversant with Spanish, too.

Mrs. Lansing is well versed in the history of China, knows the customs of the women, rejoices at their progress and takes pride in the large collection of Chinese curios owned by her father and mother. There is a large room devoted to the Dowry, many of them gifts of the Dowry, many of them gifts of the Dowry, many of them gifts of the Dowry.

One way in which Mrs. Lansing overcame the embarrassing situations which confronted many women in society last winter was to give small informal teas, to which she invited only certain women of the diplomatic corps. In this way she avoided many an unpleasant clash or more of her guests, witnessed in other drawing rooms after the outbreak of the war.

MAXIM DEFENCE PLEA STIRS UP PEACE MEETING

Twenty-five Students Quit
Hall When He Urges
Armament.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Ithaca, N. Y., June 26.—Hudson Maxim, the inventor, hurled a series of verbal bombs into the camp of the student peace conference here today, and for a while the meeting assumed anything but a peaceful character.

Mr. Maxim said that wars did not result in harm, that quickening guns were the best kind of lifesaving machines, because they compelled armies to spread out over wide areas and burrow into the ground, and that this nation would sooner or later get into war. His statements were so strongly resented by some of the delegates that at the conclusion of the speech, Su Hu, a Chinese, moved to adjourn on the ground that the delegates had come to listen to facts, not jokes, and that inasmuch as to arguments had been presented there was no basis for discussion. Twenty-five delegates left the hall, but quiet was soon restored, an apology offered to Mr. Maxim and the discussion continued.

An invitation had been sent to Mr. Maxim to give the point of view of the militarist, and he certainly stirred things up. Norman Angell replied, saying that both parties to the discussion desired prevention of war, but that preparedness alone never had and never would prevent war. International understanding, he said, was essential.

"If all the nations of the world were armed with pitchforks and stone slabs," declared Mr. Maxim, "the world would be protected." He declared that the nations of the world are gunning for one another. What they have done in the past they will do in the future. God created this world so that everything we have we get by strife. From the microbe up to the man everything is feeding on everything else.

Hits at the Pacifists.

"The minister of the gospel doesn't know where to cut to find a man's appendix, and the pacifists don't know where to treat Uncle Sam for his present weakness."

Mr. Maxim admitted that he had sent out copies of his book, "Defenceless America," to members of the graduating classes of American universities "out of pure cussedness."
"I like to fight, and I want to hit them," he said.
Speaking of modern scientific armament, he said "quick firing guns are the greatest lifesaving instruments in the world. As you increase their strength the armies send out ever wide areas and burrow themselves into

the ground. These guns are labor saving and life saving.
He said that the United States needed an army strong enough and skillful enough to beat any coalition of nations.
"Some of you young men will have the opportunity of killing some foreigner for insulting your sweetheart or wife," he declared. "If England can build a big navy and Germany a big army, why can't we? We spend enough money on chewing gum a year to build three battleships."

International Gunning Match.
"The nations of this world are out gunning for one another. They are racing on one another like so many wild beasts, and it is only a question of time before they get into our private reserve."

"To-day we have a mobile army of just 36,000 soldiers. How long do you think it would take an army of 100,000 men in a sudden attack to capture our Atlantic seaboard?"

"Furthermore, do we realize that we do not possess a single howitzer field gun in this country, that our guns will not shoot within two miles of the distance that the mammoth field guns in use in the present war can shoot?"

"You probably are aware of the fact that both the English and German navies are larger and better equipped than the United States."
In case the Germans are victorious in this war it will take 100 years to subdue them," he said. "God created this world so that everything we get we get by strife. If you are weak, you lose; if you are strong, you gain. There is no greater falsehood than that a certain kind of weakness is admirable. This is the weakness of cowards and mollycoddlers."

WOMEN CONVENE
FOR PEACE PLAN

Scandinavians to Hold Mass

Meetings To-day to Urge

Neutral Conference.

Amsterdam, June 26.—Hundreds of mass meetings of women will be held to-morrow in all parts of Scandinavia to urge the calling of a conference of neutral nations to the Hague.

Reports regarding the peace propaganda undertaken in Denmark, Sweden and Norway have been received at the headquarters here of the International Congress of Women for Permanent Peace.

This organization was the outgrowth of the Women's Peace Conference at The Hague in May. Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, who has been touring the capitals of Europe in an effort to hasten the end of hostilities, is president of the permanent congress.

The plan proposed by the international congress is to call a conference of representatives of neutral nations to sit as long as the present war shall last, for the purpose of continuous and independent mediation, with or without armistice, and, if necessary, even without the specific consent of the belligerents.

This conference would submit simultaneously to the warring powers what it considered reasonable propositions for the establishment of permanent peace.

LANSING HEARS IMPORTERS' PLEA FOR SEA RIGHTS

They Refuse to Submit to
Trade Destruction by British
Without Protest.

SECRETARY HOPES FOR MODIFICATION

English Compensation of No
Value When Steamers Won't
Take German Goods.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 26.—Secretary of State Lansing assured a group of New York importers who called on him today to protest against the holding up of their shipments from Germany and neutral countries by Great Britain that the President and he were determined to do all in their power to aid them in securing the rights which under the laws of nations and by treaty were rightly theirs.

Without committing himself, the Secretary gave the committee to understand that it might expect some favorable action on the part of the foreign nations in response to the State Department's representations.

The view was taken after the conference that the United States, as already indicated in The Tribune, would send a sharp protest to Great Britain concerning the holding up of non-contraband goods.

Secretary Lansing was given considerable data about the grievances of the importers by the committee. He was told that there was a vast congestion of goods, largely of German origin, in Rotterdam and other neutral ports, which were being consigned to this country, but which it was next to impossible to bring here, with the result that the American importers, many of whom had already sold the goods to retailers or jobbers, were suffering a large financial loss.

Steamships Refuse Goods.

Steamship lines were unwilling in most instances to handle the goods. Mr. Lansing was told, because they were certain to be seized and taken into English ports, with the result of delay and danger to other parts of the cargo, and the loss of earning power while detained.

The value of the goods detained in Rotterdam for these reasons, Mr. Lansing was told, amounted to more than \$50,000,000. Mr. Lansing was told.

"The mere fact that Great Britain does not threaten confiscation of our goods if they are shipped to us, because, as the committee says, because, first, we cannot get them shipped and, secondly, because we are interested in the much greater question of lawfully obtaining an uninterrupted supply of our goods, is a great help to us."

Mr. Lansing is not a faddist. He is not a collector, and her interests are evenly distributed over various branches of art. She is a great walker. From early girlhood she could outdistance her father, and on her various European trips was her husband's best companion.

A Gritty Golf Player.
Mr. and Mrs. Lansing attend the Church of the Covenant in Connecticut Avenue with General and Mrs. Foster, and their home in Eighteenth Street is almost in the shadow of the tall square steeple.

Mrs. Lansing is not much of a clubwoman, and the Washington Club is the only one in the capital of which she is a member. She and Mr. Lansing are both members of the Chevy Chase Club, and are frequently seen on the golf course together. She is a gritty player and puts up a game which sends the new Secretary of State scurrying after his laurels.

Mrs. Lansing is domestic in her tastes. She manages her household to perfection, does her own marketing and makes out her menus.

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GERMANS RETAKE SOUCHEZ DEFENCE

Clear French from Trench
North of Town—Make
Gain on Meuse Hills.

London, June 26.—The Germans have cleared the French from a section of trenches north of Souchez recently captured by General Joffre's troops, according to today's official report from Berlin. The French communiqué states that the fighting in this region is still going on.

The battle on the heights of the Meuse apparently is no nearer a decision, though the French concede the loss of a part of one of the trenches of the Calonne fortification.

The Paris official bulletin says: "In the region to the north of Arras infantry actions between the Souchez sugar refinery and the national highway between Bethune and Arras, continued up to the night. Our gains have been wholly advanced. The day was marked by an intermittent bombardment, particularly violent on the suburbs north of Arras."

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The message giving this report says that the officer in command and two members of the crew who were in the turret were thought to have been saved. The rest of the crew were drowned.

Netherlands steamship Ceres, from Amsterdam for Lulea, Sweden, has sunk as a result of striking a mine near Soderhamm, in the Gulf of Bothnia. The crew was saved.

AUSTRIA SWELLS ARMY TO RESIST ITALIAN INVASION

Completed Fortifications
Will Force Enemy to
Siege Warfare.

BATTLES HELD TO BANK OF ISONZO

Victor Emmanuel's Troops Bat-
tle Defences as Infantry
Makes Short Advances.

Rome, June 26 (via Paris).—Rein-

forcements received from both the eastern and western fronts have brought the Austrian armies operating against Italy up to the point of efficiency desired by the General Staff, according to information obtained from the frontier.

The fortifications and defence works along the frontier now have been completed, and it is expected that operations at some points like the Lavarone and Folgaria plateaus, Malborghetto, Predil Pass, Tolmino and Gorizia will develop into siege warfare similar to that waged by Germany against the Belgian fortifications.

On the remainder of the front the conflict is assuming the character of the struggle from trench to trench which is waging on the Franco-Belgian front.

Subways for Batteries.

A correspondent writing from the frontier says that at Monte Nero, a ridge across the Isonzo River, the Italian troops could not discover whence frequent shots came into a certain point in their lines. Two 365 millimetre guns would fire, and then nothing more would be heard from that particular point. At short intervals from another point would come similar shots.

Firing from both points now has been silenced, and it has been suggested that the Austrians have dug tunnels in which they laid tracks, so that the guns could be raised from point to point. At other places it was found that false batteries had been placed on platforms, with men of similar appearance to the real ones. A few false mines were laid to produce smoke and facilitate the deception of the Italians who, however, soon discovered the subterfuge.

The latest official statement from the Italian General Staff says: "Our reconnaissance, extended beyond the front in the Tyrol-Verona region, in Cadore and Carniola, indicates increased activity on the part of the enemy in the work of reinforcing and placing new batteries. We are frustrating this work by the efficacious fire of our artillery and the bold operations of small detachments."

Many Barriers on Isonzo.
"In Carniola on the night of June 24-25 the enemy vainly renewed his attacks against our line, from Val Grande to Val Piceolo."

"Our operations along the Isonzo are developing methodically in spite of the manifold natural difficulties of the ground and the many artificial obstacles which have accumulated for a long time in the work of reinforcing and placing new batteries. Our infantry, supported by the fire of field and heavy batteries, advances bravely and tenaciously, never giving up."

"An Austrian battery which for some days has been disturbing our troops by its fire, causing especially serious damage to villages, with injuries to their inhabitants, was located to-day and became the object of well directed fire from our artillery. Immediately afterward a large white flag, with a red cross, was hoisted from a villa near the location of the battery, with the evident purpose of deceiving us and stopping our fire."

"The concession of the British government that it may receive such goods as have been paid for prior to March 1 is of no avail to us. The undersigned are responsible American houses enjoying a good credit, who in general do not have to pay for their merchandise before it is delivered."

Adding that the British requirement that shipment must be effected prior to June 15 was likewise of no avail, because a "great bulk of our orders are not ready for shipment by June 15." The petition asserts that the British order is an "anomalous principle of international law which cannot affect the rights of citizens of a great neutral power."

The importers promised to send detailed statements to Secretary Lansing showing the amount of goods thus held up and the financial injury suffered in consequence. These facts, it is expected, Mr. Lansing will use in the protest to England.

The committee was headed by Lee Kohns, of L. Straus & Sons, of New York, with Judge T. T. Sharswood, of Philadelphia, as secretary. The committee met at the Willard Hotel, and issued a statement containing the following:

Expect Favorable Action.
"The Secretary expressed a determination on the part of the President and himself to do all in his power to aid the importers of our country in securing the rights to which they are entitled under the laws of nations and by treaty obligations, and expressed his full sympathy with the importers in their present predicament."

After the conference Secretary Lansing said the State Department had not considered any such action as an embargo on goods bound to England in the event that a country not complying with what this government regarded as reasonable demands on non-contraband trade with neutrals in non-contraband. Secretary of Commerce Redfield also made it clear that he did not expect such an embargo. This would be cutting the United States off from its best customer, it was pointed out.

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CZAR'S WAR MINISTER OUT

Soukhomlinoff To Be Succeeded
by Former Assistant.

London, June 26.—General W. A. Soukhomlinoff, the Russian Minister of War, has resigned, according to a dispatch from Petrograd to Reuter's Telegram Company. It is understood that General Polivanoff, ex-Assistant Minister of War, will succeed General Soukhomlinoff.

DENY ITALIAN FLEET HAS GONE TO STRAIT

Rome, Italy, June 26.—The report that Italy had sent a fleet of warships to join the Anglo-French fleet in the operations against the Dardanelles was semi-officially denied here today. The statement says that the report "at least is premature."

Constantinople, June 26.—An official statement issued to-day at the Turkish War Office said:
"During the night of the 23d one of our right wing patrols surprised and destroyed an enemy party near Seddul Bahr, putting their machine guns out

of action, besides capturing rifles, ammunition and other war booty."

German Success in East Holding Rumania Off

By GORDON GORDON-SMITH.

Rome, June 26.—The fact that Germany has not yet declared war on Italy and that the Turkish Ambassador has not left Rome, continues to be the subject of general comment. I learn from a well informed source that the reason for the delay on the part of Germany is that she has not at present any troops which she could send against Italy. If she declared war, and did not follow up her declaration by active hostilities, she would betray the weakness of her position.

She is devoting her entire energies against Russia, as she relies on her success in this direction to intimidate Rumania and the other Balkan states. In this she is for the moment successful, as her victories in Galicia have strengthened the pro-German party in Bucharest and have allowed it to keep the war party in check.

Outside Court May
Settle Cargo Cases
(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, June 26.—There still remains the possibility of settlement in an outside court of the cases concern-

ing the shipments of large quantities of packers' products, which have been held many months, although prize court proceedings are set for Monday. The steamer Leclanaw, laden with cotton for Russia, finally has been released, and the cotton shipped to Sweden to Russia. The British held up the ship while inquiring of Russia what guarantee could be given that Sweden would permit the transit of cotton, lifting the prohibition against its exportation.

TWO KILLED IN STORM Others Injured and Great Dam-

age Caused in Rhode Island.

Providence, R. I., June 26.—Two boys were killed and three other persons were badly injured in a tempest of unusual severity which swept through Kent and Bristol counties today, causing damage amounting to thousands of dollars.

Elmer Taylor, a fourteen-year-old boy, was killed by lightning while clammimg at Gaspee Point, a few miles from Providence. His companion, Warren Tate, was knocked unconscious. Henry Coria, a boy employed by a tailor, was killed by a bolt while seeking shelter under a tree on the grounds of the Moses Brown School.

At Warwick two drivers of wagons were made unconscious by lightning, which killed their horses.

CHARGE PURCHASES MADE NOW, BILLED AUGUST 1st.

J.M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Wonderful
Value-giving Events
have been arranged in
Fashionable Mid-Season Apparel
In many instances
at mere fractions of former prices

\$95 to \$235 Model Suits—\$45—\$65—\$95
Original and reproduced Paris styles, in silk and cloth
(French Salon, 4th Floor.)

\$45 to \$85 Suits—at \$15—\$25—\$35
About two hundred desirable garments to choose from.

\$175 to \$375 Model Gowns—\$65 and \$95
Authentic models, of exquisite materials, for formal and informal wear.
(French Salon, 4th Floor.)

\$125 to \$175 Evening Gowns—\$45
A group of handsome gowns; slightly soiled from display.

\$45 to \$125 Afternoon Dresses—\$18—\$28—\$38
Silk and cloth styles, in simple and somewhat dressy effects.

\$35 to \$55 Summer Dresses—\$18 and \$25
Charming models of batiste, organdie, crepe, voile and linen.